THE COURTS.

Genet's Campaign Libel Suit—The Complaint Dismissed.

THE SIMMONS-DURYEA HOMICIDE.

Brief Review of the Case—Opening Proceedings—Empanelling a Jury.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Custom House Suits—Pensions Free from Legal Action in Suits for Debt—Convictions and Sentences in Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions—The Rollwagen Will Suit.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, eighteen hair switches, nine hair wigs and twenty hair fronts, imported by Gustav German, were condemned by default, as no owner appeared to claim the property.

Most of the courts adjourned yesterday till one P. M. to-day, in order to allow the judges and members of the courts an opportunity to attend the funeral of James W. Gerard. A meeting of the Bar has, meantime, been called for two P. M. to-morrow in the Supreme Court, General Term, Chambers, to take such action as may be deemed pertinent regarding the decease of Mr. Gerard.

There was a prolonged argument yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, upon a motion to reduce the alimony in the Brinkley divorce case. The alimony, as paid hitherto, has been $25 a week. It was urged that this should be reduced to $25 a month, and the ground was that the epidemic in Memphis and financial panic had so far crippled Mr. Brinkley's resources that he could afford to pay no more. On the contrary, it was urged that he was still in the enjoyment of a large income and could easily afford to continue the payment of the alimony as heretofore. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

HARRY GENET'S LIBEL SUIT.

That Famous Campaign Document Against Harry Consigned to the Tomb of the Capulets—Dismissal of the Complaint and Finis of the Whole Matter.

When Harry Genet was running for State Senator in the fall of 1871, in the Eighth Senatorial district, Mr. Levi Adams, as alleged, caused to be published in several of the city papers what the candidate for Senatorial honors chose to consider an atrocious libel on himself. Not only was the objectionable article published in the papers, but it was printed in a circular and distributed among the voters of the district. The article was headed the "Twelfth Ward Curbstone Court House," and presented an array of alleged facts, with footings of figure columns regarding this inchoate temple of justice that were far from complimentary to the subject of its attack. The irate Harry pronounced it a malicious campaign document; but, not willing to let his triumphant election pass as a sufficient refutation of its charges, brought a libel suit against Mr. Adams, claiming $100,000 damages. It promised to be an interesting suit. Like most suits, however, of any special magnitude, it was slow in getting through the preliminary stages to a final trial. The case occupied a place on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Part 3, at present being held by Judge Van Vorst. Since it was placed on the calendar the whirligig of time, so erratically given to bringing about marvellous changes, has materially changed the complexion of affairs. Instead of the once anticipated long protracted and interesting suit, it was quickly disposed of.

"Genet against Adams," called out Judge Van Vorst.

"Ready," answered Mr. Grenville P. Hawes on the part of the defendant.

"I am not ready," said Mr. Hall, the counsel for Genet.

"A material witness, I suppose, is absent," quietly remarked Mr. Hawes, the meaning of which observation was quickly apprehended and evoked a general smile.

"W-e-ll, y-e-s, something of that kind," responded, in a slowly deliberative tone, Mr. Hall.

"Gone abroad for his health, of course," pursued Mr. Hawes.

This concluded the bandying between counsel, and then they proceeded to talk business. This took but a short time, and resulted in the dismissal of the complaint and granting of an extra allowance to the defendant's counsel. And thus ends the great Genet libel suit.

SIMMONS ON TRIAL.

Brief Review of the Case—Opening Proceedings—Empanelling a Jury—Only Two Jurors Obtained.

At length, after repeated adjournments, John E. Simmons has been placed on trial for the killing of Nicholas W. Duryea, on the 16th of December, 1872. A brief reference to the particulars of the tragedy is only requisite at present, the circumstances of the killing being of so peculiar a character as to impress themselves almost indelibly on the public memory. For some time previous to the killing Duryea and Simmons had been in the policy business together, but mutual misunderstandings having occurred between the partners a business dissolution was agreed upon, and they each went into the policy business separately. The differences existing before the dissolution ripened into a most bitter personal animosity, and deadly hatred usurped the place of intense dislike. Frequent threats made each against the other were indulged in by both, and it was only a question of time for the heated passions of the men to culminate in an encounter such as the one that subsequently took place, as both the parties were looked upon as desperate characters when anything occurred to disturb the serenity of their existence. On the 16th of December, Duryea visited the place of Simmons in Liberty street. Hot words were spoken, criminations and recriminations were indulged in, and finally a clinch. Both men fought on the sidewalk, and the struggle was a most sanguinary and desperate one. At last Duryea, being the most powerful man of the two, secured a grasp on the other's throat, which he tightened as over they rolled into the street gutter. It was the grasp of certain death, it is claimed by the defence, and both men understood it. Stealthily Simmons, who was getting blue and white in the face by turns, got his hand into his pantaloons pocket and drew a knife. With the strength of despair he plunged it into the side of Duryea. The hold relaxed, and feeling this, Simmons stabbed again and again until Duryea was a ghastly and bleeding corpse. Simmons was arrested, when it was found the severity of the struggle had broken his leg. Upon the Coroner's inquest the prisoner was exonerated from all blame by the jury. Simmons, after his escape, was on the point of departing the city when the District Attorney had him re-arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. Bail was peremptorily refused, and he was remanded to await trial. Simmons, in appearance, is a short, thick-set man, rather gentlemanly looking than otherwise, and dresses exceedingly well. He still walks with the aid of crutches, having not entirely recovered from the injuries to his leg.

The case came to trial yesterday, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Simmons' legal defenders were John Graham and John R. Fellows. District Attorney Phelps appeared for the prosecution. There was a large crowd in attendance.

OBTAINING A JURY.

On the calling of the jury panel forty-eight jurors answered. Mr. Graham asked why the others were excused.

Judge Brady answered that he did not remember the particular reasons—some from sickness, some from deafness and some perhaps from the exigencies of business.

Mr. Graham insisted that the statute forbade the excusing of a juror for the exigencies of business for more than three days, and that after a panel was once sworn the prisoner had a kind of property in them.

Judge Brady said he could not really inform him about the matter.

Mr. Graham then asked that all those excused be summoned before the Court to give in their excuses before the prisoner and his counsel, so that it could be ascertained whether their excuses fell within the statute of 1872.

Judge Brady denied the motion.

Mr. Graham then interposed a challenge to the array on substantially the same grounds as those interposed in the Stokes and Tweed trials—namely, that the Commissioner of Jurors had put into the jury box less than one-third of the 25,000 qualified to do jury duty, and that this number had been reduced by the drawings for other panels to 1,200. As Mr. Graham explained, the prisoner thought a jury a lottery and that the seine should be drawn in a river and not in a small creek.

District Attorney Phelps demurred to the challenge and Judge Brady sustained the demurrer.

The empanelling of the jury then proceeded.

Thomas A. O'Hare was the first man called, and Mr. Graham challenged him for principal cause and demanded triers, demanded that he be sworn to give evidence to the triers, and objected to the Court hearing the challenge and to the jurors being sworn to give evidence to the Court. All these requests having been overruled Mr. Graham entered four exceptions.

Mr. O'Hare, had, however, talked with a witness of the occurrence, and was excused on the challenge.

Frederick Speyer was next called, and it was arranged that the objections and exceptions taken in O'Hare's case be granted for each one called without formal renewal. Mr. Speyer was opposed to capital punishment and was excused.

John Crouch, carpenter, of No. 112 Macdougal street, had never heard of the case; being the first juryman not excused on principal challenge.

Mr. Graham asked the Court to take the usual oath as trier.

Judge Brady said he had personally no objection if the District Attorney did not object.

Mr. Graham said there was no person before whom he could take such an oath. The District Attorney was willing to concede if anybody could make His Honor swear Mr. Graham could.

Mr. Graham—If the law of 1870 reduces the matter to an absurdity it is not our fault.

The witness said he thought from the searching cross-examination of counsel this was a pretty hard case.

Mr. Graham argued that this showed a bias.

The juror was challenged peremptorily.

THE FIRST JUROR.

At ten minutes past twelve P. M., Mr. Temple Prime, No. 147 West Fourteenth street, not in any business, was accepted and sworn, and took the foreman's place in the box.

SECOND JUROR.

Edward Vreeland, builder, No. 433 Seventh avenue, was positive that he had no bias, and he knew of no reason to disqualify him.

Mr. Graham—We withdraw the challenge.

The juror was sworn.

PURSUING THE JURY HUNT.

Patrick Tallon, carpenter, No. 208 West Thirty-second street, had not heard or read anything about the prisoner's occupation, or the funeral of Duryea and the burial service held over him; does not recollect having read anything about the shooting, but heard of it.

Mr. Tallon admitted that a young man said to him this morning that he didn't believe Simmons guilty.

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

District Attorney Phelps rose, after the defence withdrew the challenge, and commenced to examine the witness on a renewal of the challenge.

Mr. Graham—Will you renew the challenge?

Mr. Phelps (somewhat ruffled)—I have renewed it.

Mr. Graham (complainingly)—I didn't hear him.

Mr. Phelps—I can't help that.

Mr. Fellows—Perhaps the gentleman could help it by speaking a little louder.

Mr. Graham—You are big enough to speak loud enough to be heard ten feet off.

Mr. Fellows—We accept the juror.

Mr. Phelps—And I excuse him.

FURTHER MISUNDERSTANDING.

Sandford L. Sayer, stables, No. 856 Sixth avenue, admitted that he was slightly acquainted with the prisoner's brother.

Mr. Graham—We challenge to the favor.

Mr. Phelps—I join in the challenge and concede it to be well taken.

Mr. Graham commenced to examine the witness.

Mr. Phelps—The people having joined in the challenge and conceded it there is no issue.

Mr. Fellows—There is; this is an investigating challenge.

Mr. Phelps—The challenge is that he is incompetent by reason of bias, and I join in the challenge and concede it.

Mr. Fellows—On the challenge for favor the Court, which is the trier, is not supposed to know, by reason of anything developed on the previous challenge, that the prisoner is biased or affected in the slightest degree. That challenge is for the express purpose of determining it. The District Attorney cannot estop us from ascertaining that. Otherwise, by simply joining in the challenge, the District Attorney could send every juror out of Court, on the ground that they were prejudiced, without the Court, which is the tribunal to determine it, finding out anything about it; and the defence, by joining in the District Attorney's challenge, could prevent a case ever going to trial.

Judge Brady said the rule was simple. They state definite grounds of challenge; then if they are conceded there is no issue.

Mr. Graham then stated the usual grounds. Mr. Phelps conceded they were true and Judge Brady declared the challenge sustained, to which the defence took exception.

Richard L. Dugdale was excused by consent.

Marcellus C. Shattock, produce commission, Washington street, was excused on the challenge to the favor.

John F. Flanagan, No. 99 Reade street, grocer, was excused on account of conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment.

Judson G. Worth, teas, No. 182 Duane street, on the challenge for principal cause, admitted that on reading the report of the homicide he had an opinion the man had been murdered four times, meaning the amount of violence used, and that if the prisoner was guilty of murder—that is, killed without excuse—he ought to be hanged. But at present witness has no opinion one way or the other, and is able to render a verdict solely on the evidence.

Mr. Fellows submitted that the Court should hold the challenge to be sustained.

Judge Brady thought not. He went on to say the jury system had undergone a great revolution. It originated, in his opinion, in the calling of witnesses; then of persons from the district who knew the parties. The general intelligence of the American people is recognized by the recent law. Everybody almost reads newspapers and forms some opinion at the time or has some impression, but the law says "any present opinion." The witness had none and should be held qualified.

On the challenge for favor the witness said he was desirous to be excused from the duty of serving.

The Court held the challenge not sustained.

Mr. Fellows said the defence were so anxious to meet the juror's wishes that they would excuse him.

The Court then adjourned to this morning and the two jurors sworn were sent home in charge of officers.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Suit Against Ex-Collector Murphy.

Before Judge Nathaniel Shipman.

The case of Bernhard Arnson et al. vs. Thomas Murphy, ex-Collector of this port, commenced on Friday last, was resumed yesterday. The plaintiffs imported a quantity of oil and the Collector imposed on it a duty of fifty per cent, on the ground that the article resembled a non-enumerated essential oil—to wit, the essential oil of almonds, which, by section 5 of the act of July 14, 1862, pays a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem. The plaintiffs allege that the article imported is nitro-benzoie, which is composed of nitric acid and benzone, and that the highest duty imposed by section 20 of the Tariff act of 1842 on this article is forty cents a gallon. The case is still on.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

An Oily Case—Salad Oil or Olive Oil.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Messrs. Cousinery & Co., of this city, imported, in the month of January, 1871, some olive oil. Under section 215 of the act of July 14, 1862, a duty of twenty-five per cent a gallon was paid by Cousinery & Co. on the ground that it was not a salad oil. Subsequently the government instituted proceedings for the purpose of exacting an additional duty of seventy-five cents a gallon, alleging that the article imported by Cousinery & Co. was known in commerce as salad oil, and liable to a duty of $1 per gallon under section 417 of the act of June 30, 1864. About $3,000 in gold is the amount involved in this suit. The case had not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

A Murderer Saved from the Gallows—Thomas Corrigan Gets Off with Two Years in State Prison.

Before Judge Brady.

Thomas Corrigan was arraigned in this Court yesterday before Judge Brady upon a charge of murder in killing one Alexis Angellos by striking him on the head with a stone, upon the 1st day of October, 1871. The deceased, it appeared, resided with his family at No. 34 Thompson street. Upon the day in question, the prisoner called at No. 34 Thompson street, and demanded of the wife of the deceased a shirt, which he said she had belonging to him. This was denied, and words passed between them which attracted the attention of the deceased who was in the adjoining room and who came into the room in which the prisoner and his wife were and remonstrated with him about his conduct. This exasperated the prisoner, who called the deceased by a volley of opprobrious epithets and invited him outside to fight, saying he would fix him. This was prevented by the wife, after which the prisoner left the room. A short time afterwards the deceased went out on the front stoop, and while he was in the act of picking up his child the prisoner threw at him a stone, which hit him on the head, after which he fled. The stone fractured the skull, producing concussion of the brain. The deceased was removed to the hospital, and after lingering about a week died. Although every effort was made at the time by the authorities to capture the prisoner, he eluded them until the 29th day of last December, when he was arrested by Captain Williams upon another charge. Upon his arrest he spoke to the Captain about his difficulty with the deceased. This was the first intimation the Captain had of the identity of the prisoner. Upon his arraignment yesterday the prisoner was represented by Mr. William F. Kintzing, District Attorney Phelps appearing for the people.

Mr. Phelps said he had been offered by Mr. Kintzing a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree in behalf of his client, which he had consented to take; but in accepting the plea he thought he had shown him all the mercy he had any right to expect, and he asked the Court to inflict the full punishment for that grade of crime.

In reply to the questions put to the prisoner by Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, as to what he had to say why the judgment of the Court should not be pronounced against him, he replied, "Nothing."

Judge Brady, in passing sentence, spoke of the lawlessness in the community, and said that a stop must be put to it. The prisoner had taken the life of an inoffensive citizen without any color of excuse. All the mercy that would be shown to him had been shown by the District Attorney in accepting the plea offered. He thereupon sent him to State Prison for two years, being the full extent allowed by the law.

The prisoner smiled after the sentence, evidently much pleased that he had escaped a life sentence, and after shaking hands with his counsel and thanking him was handcuffed and removed back to the Tombs, preparatory to his removal to State Prison.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Blakley vs. Baxter.—Report confirmed.

Collins vs. Bloodgood; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Dodge, &c.—Memorandum.

In the Matter, &c., Freeman.—Motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Morris vs. Barrett, &c., Executors.—Motion to confirm report granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Goldstein vs. Kelly.—Order granted.

The German Exchange Bank of New York vs. Groh.—Order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.—See memorandum with clerk at Special Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Immunity of a Pension from Seizure for Debt.

Before Judge J. F. Daly.

William H. Stagg is an ex-policeman, and receives a pension of $350 from the Police Department. It was Mr. Stagg's misfortune to get into debt, and a receiver of his property was appointed on a supplementary examination. Subsequent to such appointment a quarterly payment of his pension, amounting to $87 50, was taken by the receiver as applicable to satisfaction of a judgment found against Mr. Stagg. On a motion to pay back this pension money Judge Daly rendered the following opinion, which is interesting as touching pensions:—"The order appointing a receiver for the defendant's (a judgment debtor) property was made on August 8, 1873. On November 1, 1873, the receiver received from the Police Commissioners $87 50, being the quarterly payment on an annual pension of $350, granted defendant as an ex-policeman. The pension is payable on the first days of February, May, August and November. The receiver was not entitled to receive this sum. A pension is an allowance without consideration, and the payments of it are not made pursuant to any contract or obligation, but each payment is voluntary, and may be withheld by the government that grants it, pursuant to the conditions attached to the grant. The debtor had no property in any payments to be made on account of the pension before actual payment. Any sum already paid on account of the pension to the debtor, or accrued prior to the appointment of the receiver, may be seized by the latter when such sum has been actually paid to the debtor, but not before. Motion granted so far as to require the plaintiff's attorney and the receiver to repay the money into their hands.

The Old Patent System of Indexing Records.

Mr. William C. Ford, who has been long trying to get $5,000 from the City Treasury for his patent bought by the Board of Supervisors for indexing records, and which was bought for use specially in the Register's office, has a fair show, at length, of getting his money. A decision was given yesterday by Judge Daly on an application, made by Mr. J. Wilson Gunn, for a peremptory mandamus, directing the County Auditor to audit the vouchers. The Court held in its decision that the purchase of the patent was justifiable as a matter of public utility and economy, and that the audit by the Supervisors was final. He therefore ordered a mandamus to issue.

Application to Remove a Suit to the United States Court.

Mr. Morris got a judgment by default against Mr. Degrees and others. The default was opened on filing a bond for security for any judgment that might be obtained. After various interlocutory proceedings the defendant Degrees moved to have the case removed to the United States Circuit Court on the ground of being a non-resident. Judge Robinson denied the motion on the ground that the plaintiff was also a non-resident, and because, as the action was one in which a judgment could not be rendered against one defendant, all must join in the application for a removal.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Noe vs. Noe.—Motion to confirm referee's report denied. (See mem.)

By Judge Daly.

People ex rel. Fora vs. Earle, Auditor, &c.—Mandamus to issue. (See mem.)

By Judge Loew.

Otterman vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Order settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Rollwagen Will Case.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The hearing on the contested will case of the wealthy German, Mr. Rollwagen, deceased, was resumed yesterday. Evidence on the part of the sons of the deceased (the contestants) was continued and a number of witnesses sworn. The story told by the witnesses was a mere repetition of the previous testimony taken at great length on the one point—the very enfeebled and almost paralytic condition of the deceased, physically and mentally, and the inference sought to be established therefrom, the utter incapacity of Mr. Rollwagen for years before his death and at the time of the execution of the will to make such an instrument as would be valid in the eyes of the law. This is the principal ground taken by counsel for the contestants, and besides the one naturally arising therefrom that when he made the will in dispute he was unduly influenced by Mrs. Rollwagen, the principal legatee in the will, whose right to her claim of wife or widow the contestants also dispute. The case bids fair to have a long run in the Surrogate's Court.

The Scott Will Case.

The case in which a contest is being waged between, as claimed, but disputed, the widow of James Scott, formerly a wealthy Fulton street clothier, and the heirs of another woman said to have been married to Scott, for the possession of the estate of the deceased, came on for continued hearing in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The testimony was concluded and the case will be summed up on the 18th inst.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

Decisions.

By Judge Alker.

William L. Conant vs. Stephen D. Howell.—Action to recover $309 08 for goods alleged to have been purchased by the defendant of the plaintiff under false representations. Judgment on verdict for the plaintiff for $309 08.

William O. Headley et al. vs. John H. Prichard and Stephen Baylis.—Action to recover $300 on a promissory note made by Prichard and endorsed by Baylis. Defendants admitted that Prichard received full value for the note, but claimed that Baylis received no consideration for endorsing it. Verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

William S. Barton vs. Isaac Herman.—Action for work and labor performed and materials furnished in the erection of a house in Fifteenth street. Verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Masked Burglars—Trial of an Alleged Receiver of the Proceeds of the Staten Island Burglary.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The only case of general public interest tried in this court yesterday was an indictment against George A. Millard for receiving stolen goods. The fact is fresh in the minds of our readers that on the 5th of January detectives visited a drinking saloon at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, kept by Millard, and arrested "Dan" Kelly, "Larry" Griffin, "Pat" Conroy, John Burns and a number of notorious burglars, in whose possession were found large combination "jimmies," dark lanterns, skeleton keys, black cloth for masks and the entire paraphernalia of professional burglars. Upon searching the place a red morocco portfolio was found on one of the shelves behind the bar, which was subsequently identified by William K. Soutter as part of a dressing case which he purchased at Tiffany's for $250. This case was broken open by the burglars who entered his residence on Staten Island, upon the night of the 31st of December. Officers Field, Elder and King were examined, and Field swore that when he found the portfolio Millard said, "That is mine; it is all right."

A number of witnesses were called for the defence to show that the saloon was respectable. Testimony on this point was rebutted by Mr. Rollins, who recalled the detectives, whose testimony established the fact that it was a nest for thieves. A 'longshoreman, who occasionally attended bar, swore that on Friday, the 2d of January a man who came in to get a drink left the morocco portfolio with him, at which time Millard was not present. Millard, the accused, was put on the stand and admitted that he had served a term of five years in the State Prison and said he told the detectives that he saw the portfolio in the hands of "Chelsea George," but denied that he ever said to Field that it was his. The prisoner was subjected to a searching cross-examination, and when shown a memorandum book of his that the officers found admitted that these notorious burglars had gambled in his place and borrowed money from him to defend one of their gang who was in "trouble."

The case will be resumed this morning.

Burglaries and Larcenies.

John Connors and Thomas Tracy were tried and convicted of stealing six water pipes on the 16th of December, the property of the city and county of New York.

Joseph Lopese pleaded guilty to stealing on the 6th of February $46 worth of wearing apparel, belonging to Augustus Drew.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for three years.

James H. Kennedy pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, in stealing on the 29th of January a twenty-five cent stamp from William W. Beckett.

Thomas Reilley, who was charged with stealing a sealskin sack valued at $50, the property of William R. Travers, pleaded guilty.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for one year.

William Wilson, who was charged with burglarously entering the liquor store of Martin H. Kearney, on the 24th of January, and stealing wine and cigars valued at $41, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Weisenbacher, indicted for stealing sixty-eight pennyweights of gold on the 22d of January, the property of Baldwin & Sexton, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas McKeon, indicted for firing a pistol at Captain Murphy on the 31st of January, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. The prosecuting officer being unable to prove that it was loaded accepted this minor plea. McKeon was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Alfred Peinat, who was charged with stealing a trunk containing $40 worth of wearing apparel belonging to Alfred Dumont, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. There were mitigating circumstances and His Honor sent the prisoner to the Penitentiary for three months.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

A Lunatic in a Church.

Before Justice Flammer.

A wild looking and powerful man, who gave his name sullenly at the station house as Charles Sharpley, was marched up before the Judge with the usual batch of offenders. While awaiting his turn, and almost before the Court officers could realize the fact, he vaulted clear over the two high railings which kept him from liberty. The railings were separated about four feet, and between them stood Mr. Goliah Hummel pleading a case. The lunatic never even touched the lofty lawyer's head. Half a dozen officers chased the madman, and he was tripped up at the door. It took the united efforts of seven men to drag him to a cell, where he was put in a strait jacket.

It appears that about ten o'clock yesterday morning Sharpley entered the Roman Catholic church on Third street, near avenue A, where service was going on. He soon attracted the congregation by his shouting and wild demeanor. Many persons became frightened, and the priest tried to persuade him to either keep quiet or leave the church. Finding he would do neither, but persisted in shouting that he was going to kill himself and die praying, Officer Waters was called, and took him to the station house. He will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

A Tobacco Thief.

John O'Neill was committed on two charges of attempting to steal cigars and tobacco. He entered the store of John Strathkamp, No. 123 First avenue, and carried off a jar of the fragrant weed. He next visited the store of Mary Andretti, No. 230 First avenue, and grabbed a bundle of cigars. He was pursued by Officer Flynn, who caught him after a long chase. He will probably go where smoking during business hours is strictly prohibited.

Some Very Tall Swearing.

Margaret McAdam, a dashing looking brunette, charged Mrs. Roberts, of No. 272 Seventh street, with pounding her badly, to the detriment of her nasal organ. She hires a room from Mrs. Roberts, and they had some misunderstanding. The fair Margaret produced about a dozen witnesses to prove the assault, and Mrs. Roberts had an equal number, who swore positively to the contrary. When they had all done swearing, the Judge remarked, "Why is the whole ward not in court to contradict each other?" Mrs. Roberts was put under $500 bail to keep the peace.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

A "Fence" and Gambling Den Combined.

Before Justice Kilbreth.

Captain Williams, of the Eighth precinct, made a descent, Monday evening, on the liquor saloon of Daniel Sullivan, at No. 168 Greene street, where he found a number of men engaged in playing cards. A thorough search of the premises disclosed a large box, nearly filled with ivory checks and other implements of gambling. The box was tightly nailed, but this fact did not prevent the police from carrying off its contents. In another box, which was also nailed up, was found two very fine lap robes, the property of Mr. George Punchard, of No. 51 Christopher street, from whom they had been stolen a few nights previous. Sullivan was taken before Justice Kilbreth and committed in default of $2,000 for having in his possession the stolen robes, and $500 for being the custodian of gambling implements.

Another Masked Burglar Caught.

John Campbell, a resident of Forty-second street, was arrested Monday night by a couple of officers of the Twentieth precinct on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the Ninth avenue jewelry store. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Forced to Steal by Hunger.

Before Justice Wandell.

Margaret O'Connell, a servant, was arraigned on a charge of stealing from her employer, Mrs. Hannah Levi, No. 665 Third avenue, $100 worth of wearing apparel, which she pawned at various times and at different places. She admitted the charge, but stated in extenuation of the crime that, being employed by the day, and being unable to earn sufficient to support herself and little sister, she took the goods and pawned them, expecting, however, to release them again soon and return them to the owner. She was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

Robbing a Dealer in Mutilated Currency.

Patrick Green, a bartender for his brother at No. 725 Third avenue, was charged with robbing a man named Hall, residing in Brooklyn, of $19. Hall, who is a dealer in mutilated currency, refused to purchase a fifty cent stamp offered to him by the defendant, because it was a counterfeit. Green offered to bet $10 that it was good, and Hall laid his pocketbook, containing $9, on the counter after taking from it $10 to bet with Green. A wrangle ensued, in which all the money was lost, and Green was arrested as the thief, and although he strenuously denied the charge or refused to make good his loss to Hall, he was held for trial. There were other persons in the store at the time, who might have taken the money.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

On Sunday last Officer Slattery, of the Twelfth precinct, while intoxicated, it is alleged, seriously assaulted a citizen of Harlem with his club. There was no provocation for the assault, and on Monday morning he sent in to the Superintendent of Police his resignation, which was accepted. Monday afternoon Slattery was arrested on a warrant issued by the presiding Magistrate at the Harlem Police Court, who, on the prisoner being arraigned before him, committed him for trial in default of $3,000 bail. He was sent to the Yorkville Police Court prison, at a late hour the same evening, for safe keeping, there being no place sufficiently secure for the purpose attached to the Harlem Court. Yesterday Slattery was sent to the Tombs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 896, 1736, 672, 1210, 1245, 1560, 1676, 1388, 1680, 1368, 1470, 820, 1658, 1016, 1642, 1406, 1408, 872, 1216, 1338. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 316, 1495, 1496, 1497, 285, 835, 2549, 2963, 1227, 1521, 855, 1155, 717, 2117, 829, 1157, 715, 1185, 1559, 1427, 1369.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Demurrers.—Nos. 22, 23, 5. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 226, 247, 257, 262, 265, 292, 299½, 303, 305, 308, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 318, 325, 326, 328, 329, 331, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 354½, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spier.—This Court will not be opened until one o'clock P. M.—Nos. 691, 763, 605, 749, 879, 237, 913, 849, 897, 899, 731, 459, 1023, 777, 845. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—This Court will not be opened until one P. M.—Nos. 280, 826, 664, 784, 778, 838, 780½, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 2457, 2040, 2348, 2486, 2373, 1038, 2265, 2388, 2231, 2726, 2423, 2414, 3234, 3885, 135. Part 2—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 136, 2631, 2636, 2601, 2684, 2438, 2590, 2591, 2604, 2644, 2645, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2651, 2652.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 3190, 3786, 3110, 3176, 3230, 3670, 3276, 2558, 3179, 3247, 3258, 3892, 3945, 3280, 3282. Part 2—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 2903, 3139, 4053, 4249, 4187, 4408, 2871, 2925, 3235, 3237, 3491, 3751, 4370, 4136, 4387. Part 3—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 4380, 3835, 2817, 2767, 3183, 3728, 3779, 3844, 3850, 4107, 4251, 4300, 4405, 3255, 3257.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Edwin Sayles and Henry Jester, burglary; Same vs. William Graham (two cases), burglary and grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Schmid and Herman Braun, burglary; Same vs. Benjamin Smithson, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Patrick Connor, grand larceny; Same vs. William Moffatt, grand larceny; Same vs. George Willershausen, false pretences; Same vs. John Petezen, false pretences; Same vs. Richard Wogan, David Howard and James R. Craig, false pretences; Same vs. John Thomas, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Daniel Macy and Michael Macy, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Monroe and Margaret Williams, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Edwin Murray, concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Judge Bradley.—The People vs. John E. Simmons, homicide (continued).

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Davis Divorce Case.

Before Judges Barnard, Tappen and Talcot.

Sophia C. Davis brought an action for a limited divorce from William Davis on the ground of cruel treatment. The parties are between fifty and sixty years of age, and live in Suffolk county. The case was originally sent to a referee and the evidence elicited was voluminous and contradictory. The referee was of opinion, and found as a fact that on all occasions when violence was used by the defendant the same was provoked by the ill-conduct of the plaintiff. The Judge, at Special Term, did not differ from the referee upon the facts; but, assuming the findings and conclusions of the referee to be correct, he held that it was in the power of the Court to make, and he did make, an allowance for the support of the wife. From this portion of the judgment the defendant appealed in October, 1871, paying the weekly allowance to the date of his appeal and giving security to stay the judgment. In June, 1872, the plaintiff moved for an attachment against the defendant for not continuing to pay the weekly allowance; ultimately she obtained an order requiring the defendant to pay alimony during the appeal, which order was reversed by the General Term in February, 1872. At the December General Term, 1873, just before counsel arose to argue the case, plaintiff appealed from the judgment she had entered more than two years before.

The case was before the Court yesterday, the defendant appealing from the decision as to alimony, and the plaintiff from the entire report of the referees.

The evidence in the first hearing revealed an unhappy state of affairs in the Davis household. Mrs. Davis claimed that her husband had repeatedly ill-treated her, thrown crockery, &c., at her, and had insulted her by advertising her in the newspapers. The husband said that Mrs. Davis had a terrible tongue; that she was very tantalizing; that she had run him into debt and converted portions of his property to her own use, and that she had acted otherwise unbecoming a good wife. Then a son of the defendant by a former wife entered into the case, and altogether there seemed to have been pretty hot times in the home of the Davises at Stony Brook.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Fugitive Debtor and Fraudulent Judgment.

Before Judge Pratt.

A short time since one G. A. Schweickert disappeared from his home and place of business in the Eastern District, leaving sundry creditors, who are now mourning over their losses and will not be comforted. A few days before his disappearance he confessed judgment to his brother Frederick, and the latter subsequently issued execution on his estate for nearly $48,000. Yesterday an application was made by Counsellor Halheimer to set aside this judgment, and Judge Pratt made the following order:—

Nicolaus Ferstler vs. G. A. Schweickert et al.—This cause coming on to be heard on motion of the parties for an order setting aside the judgment entered by confession without action on the 26th of January, 1874, on the application of one Frederick Schweickert for the sum of $47,673 44 as fraudulent and void, and for such other order as may be just. Now, upon hearing M. Halheimer, attorney for the plaintiff, in support of said motion, and on filing proof of service of the annexed papers and order to show cause on the said Schweickert, it is ordered that the said judgment by confession and the execution be set aside and the said judgment struck from the record. C. E. PRATT.

CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Wade-Kalbfleisch Breach of Promise Case.

Before Judges McCue and Reynolds.

It will be remembered that about two years ago Mary Francis Wade instituted an action against Martin Kalbfleisch, ex-Mayor, to recover $100,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Before the case ever came to trial the defendant died, and the plaintiff subsequently sought to have the suit continued against his estate. Judge Neilson, sitting at Special Term, decided adversely to her and she appealed to the General Term. Yesterday the General Term rendered a decision sustaining Judge Neilson's action. The case may be taken to the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Rum, Poverty and Murder.

Before Judge Moore.

John Buckridge, who killed his infant child in a Douglass street tenement house on the 9th ult., was before the Court yesterday. The prisoner had been out of work for some time and strongly addicted to drink. On the day of the crime he returned home under the influence of liquor, and was so incensed by the infant's crying that he seized it and threw it violently on the floor. The little one was almost instantly killed. The mother was drunk at the time and was subsequently removed to the hospital, suffering from delirium tremens.

Buckridge's story was that the child was lying on the floor crying, that he picked it up and was about to put it on the bed when it fell to the floor. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. This plea was accepted and he was sentenced by Judge Moore to the Penitentiary for two years.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1874.

The following decisions were handed down to day in the Court of Appeals:—

Judgments affirmed with costs.—Crouch vs. Parker; Riston vs. Godet.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide event.—The City of Cohoes vs. Cropsey; May vs. Walter; Sternberger vs. McGovern; Booth vs. Powers; McGrath vs. Clark; Van Neiman vs. Powers.

Judgment modified by adding to the amount which the plaintiff is required therein to pay in the redemption the sum of $225 14, and as so modified judgment affirmed without costs to either party.—Torrett vs. Crombie.

Order denying motion for new trial affirmed and judgment modified, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party. Judgment to be settled by Judge Grover.—Shuttleworth vs. Winter (three cases).

Orders affirmed, with costs.—In the matter of the petition of Watson to vacate assessments, &c.—Rose vs. Post.

Order reversed and application denied, without costs.—The American Life Insurance Co. vs. Van Epps.

Order reversed, with costs, and motion granted.—Allis vs. Wheeler.

Order affirmed, without costs.—In the matter of the petition of Van Epps.

REAL ESTATE.

The market continues to show the improved signs we have already noted. Among recent transactions we learn Judge Henry E. Davies has bought one of the dwellings recently erected by John Perkins on Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $92,500. The following are the particulars of yesterday's sales:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY BY A. H. MULLER AND SON.

2 brick buildings and 2 lots on s. e. corner 13th av. and Jane st., each lot 23.6x80.5; H. L. Grant	$18,000
1 lot adjoining the above, on s. s., 23.6x80.5; H. L. Grant	6,600
2 lots s. s. Jane st., 80.5 ft. e. 13th av., together 39.7x70.5; J. S. McClane	9,900
1 lot adjoining the above, on s. s., 20x70.5; J. S. McClane	4,700
1 lot adjoining above, 20.2x70.5; J. S. McClane	5,025
2 lots adjoining, together 37.10x70.5; J. S. McClane	6,050
2 lots adjoining, together 41.10x70.5; J. S. McClane	8,100
2 lots adjoining, together 40.3x70.5; J. S. McClane	8,050
1 1 story frame building and 1 adjoining, lot 25.2x70.5; J. S. McClane	6,050
1 1 story brick building and 1 adjoining, lot 24.5x70.5; J. S. McClane	6,200
1 lot on s. w. corner West and Jane sts., 23.6x71.11; J. S. McClane	8,000
2 lots adjoining above, on s. s., each 23.5x70.10; J. S. McClane	11,200
2 lots n. s. Vestry st., 85 ft. e. of West st., each 23x87.6; Jacob Weeks	16,000
Bulkhead on 13th av., opposite s. e. corner Jane st.; lease; P. Lynch	9,500
3 story brick house and 10 lots on n. s. 154th st., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., each lot 25x100; Joseph Tinley	29,000
BY JAMES M. MILLER.	
1 story brown stone house and lot on n. s. 127th st., 328.9 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 18.9x99.11; J. B. Hart	14,300
BY H. N. CAMP.	
1 3 story brick house and lot on n. s. 110th st., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.10; B. F. Lee	5,056

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

At a regular meeting of the New York Woman's Suffrage Society, held at No. 361 West Thirty-fourth street, February 5, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this society send to the Misses Julia and Abby Smith, of Waterbury, Conn., its heartiest greetings of sympathy and admiration for their noble resistance to the tyranny of taxation without representation, and earnestly hope that they will persevere in their course and steadily refuse to give of their wealth to the support of the State until that State bestows on them, and on all the other members of the sex which forms a majority of its inhabitants, the right to vote, which alone secures personal liberty.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Misses Smith and also to the principal daily papers of the city by the Corresponding Secretary of this society.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE,
Corresponding Secretary New York Woman's Suffrage Society.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1874.

THE LATE J. W. GERARD.

Resolutions Adopted by the Bar Association—Action of the Court of Appeals and Workingmen's Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association took place last evening, when a committee, consisting of William H. Evarts and ex-Judges Mitchell and Emott, was appointed, to make arrangements for the funeral, and the following resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Gerard were adopted:—

Resolved, That by the death of our honored and revered associate James W. Gerard the Bar of this State and the community, of which he was among the most eminent citizens, have suffered a loss not easy to be supplied and long and seriously to be felt in many relations in society.

Resolved, That we bear willing testimony to the conspicuous abilities, elevated character, generous labors and unfailing spirit which Mr. Gerard brought to the practice of the law and to the general service of the public, and in the retrospect of his long and useful life we find no failure of the full measure of duty in the lawyer and the citizen, and a multitude of instances and occasions of marked and permanent value in the administration of justice and the promotion of good government and public morals.

Resolved, That we recognize, with pride and gratitude, the lively and constant interest which Mr. Gerard took in the institution and maintenance of this association of the Bar, and the large share which his wisdom and genial temper have had in promoting its prosperity and insuring its permanence and strength.

Resolved, That this association will attend the funeral of Mr. Gerard in a body, to mark their respect for his character, his distinguished professional career and his great public services, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and published in two of the daily papers.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1874.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the death of James W. Gerard, of New York, was appropriately noticed. Ex-Judge Amasa J. Parker made the announcement, and spoke in high terms of the deceased. John J. Townsend and Chief Justice Church also spoke, and the Court adjourned.

Adjournment of the United States District Court.

Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, about an hour before the usual time for adjournment, a motion was made in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, for the adjournment of the Court, in consequence of the death of J. W. Gerard, who had been for a series of years an able and distinguished lawyer in this city and State. The gentlemen of "the long robe" all regret the death of Mr. Gerard, who had made for himself a name that will be long and affectionately remembered in connexion with the history of the bar in this country. Subjoined we give a report of the proceedings:—

REMARKS OF MR. J. H. CHOATE.

Mr. J. H. Choate said it would be highly proper that this Court, in which Mr. Gerard had practised for nearly half a century, should take some notice of the event of his death. Mr. Gerard occupied so nigh a place in his profession, and was so thoroughly devoted to sustaining it and its reputation and dignity, he was distinguished by such valuable gifts that fitted him for its practice and enabled him to maintain the profession on a high scale, to which he was always devoted—he was so familiarly known and so much beloved by the members of the Bar and the general profession—and had endeared himself so much to the judges in the various Courts in this city and State, that it would be strange indeed if no proper notice were taken of his death by the Bar to which he belonged and by the courts before which he practised. He (Mr. Choate) believed that a meeting of the Bar had been called for the purpose of expressing regret for his death and affection for his memory, and inasmuch as various branches of the federal and State courts had taken notice of Mr. Gerard's death he would move, in deference to the same custom, that the Court allow the entry of a motion for adjournment, so as to give the Court itself and the members of the Bar and the judges an opportunity to attend the funeral, which takes place to-morrow (this day), at ten o'clock.

REMARKS OF MR. EDMOND H. SMITH.

Mr. Edmond H. Smith, United States Assistant District Attorney, seconded the motion, hoping that it was not presumptuous in so young a lawyer as himself to speak of the eminent qualities of so distinguished a member of the Bar as Mr. Gerard had proved himself to be in the course of a long, able and honorable career. Young lawyers were personally interested in the lives of such men as Mr. Gerard. They were the examples to which they should look up. He (Mr. Smith) well remembered reading the account of the public entertainment given to Mr. Gerard on his retirement from the profession, and the expression of kindness, affection and esteem which that event called forth in regard to Mr Gerard was one that could never be forgotten.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

Judge Blatchford said he recognized fully the propriety of this motion. It was his good fortune to enjoy the personal friendship of Mr. Gerard for some thirty-five years, and the substantial point on which Mr. Gerard made his mark among his brethren of the Bar and in the private walks of life was in his kindness of disposition and the aid he extended to the younger members of the profession. There was scarcely one of that vast crowd, all of whom were younger in the profession than himself, who could not recall some marked instance of their professional intercourse with him, and of his kindness and consideration for them, quite as much in cases where they were opposed to him as when associated with him. His regard for young men connected with the profession was well known, and manifested itself for young people in every department of life. He took a deep interest in the House of Refuge and in the public schools of the city. He was an honest, earnest, upright lawyer, especially a lawyer of vast force in a case before a jury. He won his verdicts not by artifice nor by mere forms of words, but by earnestness of purpose, thorough devotion to his client, assiduity, ability and perseverance, in which he set an example to all. The Court, therefore, not only for the purpose of acceding to the motion, but also with a view to attend the funeral, orders that the Court adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow (this day), and that an entry of the cause of the adjournment be made on the minutes.

The Court then adjourned.

Working Women's Meeting.

At a meeting of the directors of the Working Women's Protective Union, held at the rooms No. 38 Bleecker street, on Tuesday, February 10, 1874, the following resolutions were, on motion of George W. Matsell, unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That while the directors of the Working Women's Protective Union are impressed with a sense of deep regret by the death of a vice president to whose lively interest and personal exertion their institution is indebted for much of its success and usefulness, they are at the same time thankful that thus his actively benevolent services have been spared to the world for so many years beyond man's usually allotted time on earth.

Resolved, That in tendering to the family of the late James W. Gerard our sympathies in the loss which they have sustained, we have, with them, the consolatory reflection that his was a long life filled to the uttermost with thought and labor for others, and thus he passes from among us not only as a sheaf well ripened, but as one filled out in all its parts with the seed for like thought and labor by others in generations yet to come.

Resolved, That the rooms of this Board be furnished with the usual emblems of mourning, and that the members pay the last tribute of respect to their late associate by attending the funeral at the time and place appointed.

JOHN H. PARSONS, Secretary.

HORSE NOTES.

The betting books of Morrissey and Johnson are nearly alike in their offers of odds on the Withers and Belmont Stakes, and the only horses bought so far, with one exception (Brigand), were winners last year. Very little betting can be expected, however, until the month of May on any of the untried colts and fillies, and if the bookmakers expect to do any business in the meantime on unknown horses they will have to be much more liberal in their offers of odds. Twenty to one against Count La Grange, a colt that every turfman knows has been lamed to such an extent that he never will be able to run a race, will not be likely to have many takers; and there are others on the lists whose chances are no better for starting on which there are even less odds offered than on Count La Grange. There are many horses named in both the Withers and Belmont Stakes that an English bookmaker would offer 100 to 1 against. Our bookmakers should revise their schemes.

Mr. Bingham, of Washington County, Oregon, has purchased the thoroughbred stallion Luther, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Glencoe. Luther is a very large, finely proportioned horse, bay, with black points, sixteen hands high. He was a very fast horse when young. He is now twelve years old. He will be a great acquisition to the stud of Oregon.

Arrangements have been made for the spring meeting by the Maryland Jockey Club, by which the infield at Pimlico will be perfectly drained of all surplus water, and the lower portions of the grounds are to be supplied with blind ditches. On the 1st of March a large force of men are to be placed at work on the track. It will be first levelled and then covered with a heavy coat of sand. It is thought that by this means the track will be greatly lightened and improved. The soil of which the track is composed is of stiff clay, and is very difficult to keep in order. The heavy coating of sand will, however, make it almost perfect. The club have recently purchased five acres of land immediately adjoining the race track, on which they intend erecting a handsome club house for the use of the members and their guests, not only during the races, but during the entire year. The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club is the first leading meeting in the Middle States. The season is generally opened by the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club at New Orleans. This meeting is closely followed in rapid succession by Mobile, Memphis, Nashville, Lexington and Baltimore, which are in turn followed by Jerome Park, Long Branch and Saratoga. Savannah led off this year, the meeting there closing yesterday, and Charleston will follow on the 25th, continuing four days. Racing prospects for the future are very bright.